

NATION-WIDE PROBE OF COAL PRICES ORDERED

WEATHER—Fair, partly cloudy to-night.

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1916, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916.

12 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

HUGHES FIGHTS WAY IN BROADWAY CROWD OVER 100 DIE AS TWO SHIPS SINK IN COLLISION

ALL FEDERAL PROSECUTORS ARE ORDERED TO INVESTIGATE INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL

Department of Justice Directs
Prosecution Where Law
Is Violated.

MARSHALL ACTS HERE.

Will Take Matter to Grand
Jury Next Week If Facts
Warrant, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Federal attorneys throughout the country were today directed by the Department of Justice to open investigation into the cause of the recent increase in the price of coal. Where there is evidence tending to prove conspiracies prosecutions will be started under the Anti-Trust law.

The speculators who have caused a "coal famine" in New York and are making rich profits out of it by selling coal at \$12 a ton in large lots while the very poor are charged \$20 a ton, will probably face Federal prosecution next week, United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall told The Evening World to-day that he will make a careful investigation of the facts thus far shown.

"If I find that there has been a conspiracy to raise the price of coal in New York involving parties in various States, I shall begin at once an investigation by the Federal Grand Jury," declared Mr. Marshall.

It was pointed out to Mr. Marshall that while the big coal producing companies declare that they are delivering at least sixty or sixty-five per cent. of the normal supply of coal in New York, the retail coal men say they are not getting more than forty per cent. of the normal supply, and that the missing twenty per cent. is enough to cause the so-called "famine."

"How much coal are the big companies actually delivering here?" Mr. Marshall asked The Evening World reporter.

"They themselves are the only ones who know, and they refuse to tell," was the reply. "They are keeping secret the amount of coal they have sold to New York dealers day by day during the last month. If those figures were shown, we would know at once whether there is an honest scarcity of coal, or whether the 'famine' is all a matter of jobbery and conspiracy."

Mr. Marshall declared that he will go into the matter thoroughly.

**FEDERAL LAW UNDER WHICH
MARSHALL WILL ACT.**
The Federal Anti-Trust Law under

2,000 JERSEY MEN HEAR WILSON'S FINAL APPEAL

President Pounds Fists as He Denounces Methods of G. O. P. Leaders.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 4.—President Wilson officially ended his personal plea for re-election this afternoon at Shadow Lawn. Before 2,000 fellow Jerseymen, he pounded away with both fists as he denounced the ways and means his opponents have employed to defeat him. It was the most vigorous assault the President has made on the Republican Party and its leaders.

When the President appeared he was cheered by a big delegation of Princeton students. Gov. Fielder introduced the President.

There were special trains from Jersey City, Trenton, Newark and half a dozen other points. Part of the President's speech related to the New Jersey situation.

To his friends here to-day the President expressed confidence over the outcome of the election.

President Wilson was congratulated in advance upon his re-election by John M. Parker, Progressive candidate for Vice President, in a telegram received to-day.

C. W. Watson, Democratic National Committee member from West Virginia, telegraphed that a canvass of his State showed it would go Democratic.

Senator Walsh of Montana sent a message that North and South Dakota and Illinois were sure for the President. Messages predicting victory were also received at the executive offices here from Nebraska, Ohio and Wisconsin.

**OLIVE FREMSTAD WED
TO HARRY L. BRAINARD**

Opera Singer Bride of New Yorker
at Ceremony in Her Summer Home in Maine.

HUGHES FORCED TO FIGHT HIS WAY THROUGH CROWDS

Not Enough Police on Hand
at Meeting To-Day in the
Astor Building.

MAKES FIVE SPEECHES.
Says He Is in Home Stretch
and Is Running
Well.

A repetition on a small scale of the police mismanagement and the disorder of the crowds at Madison Square Garden when President Wilson spoke on Thursday night occurred this afternoon when Charles E. Hughes spoke at the Hughes Alliance in the Astor Building, No. 221 Broadway. Only a half dozen policemen were on hand to keep in check several thousand people, and in the rush toward the candidate at the close of the meeting the policemen and Mr. Hughes had to fight their way out of the building.

The meeting was the last of five addressed by the Republican candidate and long before he arrived at 1:45 P. M. the hall was crowded and the doors were locked. Mr. Hughes was scheduled to enter the building at the Broadway entrance and go through the offices to the hall, but the crowd surrounding the entrance was so dense that the police could not force a path for him or arrange a place for his automobile to stop and he was compelled to go to the Vesey Street entrance.

**CROWD PRESSES CLOSELY
AGAINST THE CANDIDATE.**

At the Vesey Street door he was forced to wait for a half minute while he was unblocked, and the crowd surged through his police guard and pressed him against the doors. When he entered the place two police lieutenants swung right and left with their fists drove a path through to a barrier erected before the platform.

The barrier gave way before the crowd and several fell as it toppled back. Mr. Hughes, fighting his way through the crowd, caught the arms of the two police officers as they swung about. He frowned and shook his head as they fought to bring him out of the crowd and get him to the platform, and he finally managed to reach the platform leading to it.

At the conclusion of his speech he left by the Broadway entrance and a path was made for him. As soon as he was out the crowd surged after him and fought to get through the narrow doorway. For a time it seemed as if the plate glass windows of the hall would go through, but women of the alliance cried to the men to be orderly and a somewhat less disorderly exit was effected.

"We are in the home stretch and running well," Mr. Hughes said this noon as he started on the wind-up of his campaign tour. All save one of the five meetings were held in large store rooms that have been converted into noonday forums during the campaign.

**CROWD LAUGHS AT THE LONE
WILSON SUPPORTER.**

Six hundred men were in the room at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street where Mr. Hughes entered the stretch. He spoke to them briefly about tariff, industrial preparedness and Americanism. At an open air meeting in Union Square 2,000 persons welcomed the candidate. One man shouted "Hurrah for Wilson!" provoking more laughter than applause.

"Abnormal demands will not outlast the war," said Mr. Hughes. "When war is over we shall have to do some hard thinking, and some very

\$25,000 ON HUGHES, 10 TO 7, SMALLEST DAY'S TOTAL OF WAGERS ON CURB MARKET

Unlimited Sums of Republican
Money Offered in Effort
to Influence Votes.

CHARGED UP TO 'ADS.'
Wilson Bets Put Up by Individuals as Representing Personal Convictions.

WALL STREET BETTING.

10 to 7 that Hughes will be elected.
5 to 3 that Hughes will carry New York State.
3 to 1 that Whitman will be elected Governor.
10 to 9 that Wilson will carry Ohio.

Wall Street is betting on Hughes. Unlimited sums of Republican money was offered to-day in brokerage houses and on the Broad Street Curb market at odds of 10 to 7 that Hughes will be elected President.

Whenever any Wilson money appeared at these odds it was instantly absorbed, and the commissioners acting for unknown principals continued to proclaim their readiness to take any amount.

All during the morning session on the Curb the odds held steady at 10 to 7 offered in favor of Hughes and 6 to 10 demanded for Wilson.

Transactions during the morning aggregated \$25,000, the smallest amount wagered among the curb brokers of any day during the past week.

The enormous quantity of Hughes money available tended to smother the market. Furthermore, small bets were barred so nothing less than \$1,000 was considered.

It was plain that some central money power was directing this Wall Street betting campaign for the Republicans.

Most of the commissioners offering Hughes money were credited with representing a prominent Stock Exchange house which has been foremost in political activities during the campaign. This house is supposed to have put up large sums of money to promote the Hughes candidacy. They consider the betting market to have much influence in the closing days of the campaign, and money spent on wagers is classed as advertising.

No such pool or systematized operations governed the Wilson bets. The Democratic money has been put up chiefly by individuals as representing their personal convictions, and some has come from western cities.

A broker who has placed upwards of \$75,000 on Wilson said:

"This is not a true market. The Republican pool is simply overwhelming real conditions by the weight of their money. They have forced the odds down on Wilson by methods so often used in stock market operations."

While transactions reported to-day were relatively small, the total amount wagered in New York and Chicago on the election is reported to be larger than for any Presidential election in many years.

The extremes of betting odds during the campaign have been 11 to 5 on Hughes down to even money on Wilson.

Despite the quoted prices in Wall Street, a number of private bets have been made at better figures on Wilson. One reported was that Roche Lewis bet \$1,000 on Hughes to George Enright's \$500 on Wilson.

MRS. W. R. HEARST FOR WILSON IF SHE COULD VOTE

Editor's Wife Credits Him With
Rural Loans and Child
Labor Acts.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

"If I had the vote I would vote for Mr. Wilson." These are the words of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

We were talking about the widows' pensions and similar legislation that alleviates the growing problems of distress among human beings.

The great, fine, personal work done by Mrs. Hearst in the widows' pension movement is too well known for comment here. Suffice it to say that she was one of the women named by a special motion of the Legislature as responsible for the passage of the bill.

"I believe the Child Labor Law is one of the most excellent measures enacted in years," said Mrs. Hearst, who is the mother of five children.

"To keep little children from being overburdened with labor at a time when they are growing and their strength must be conserved, I believe, is a great step forward in our civilization. And although this agitation had been continued for years, it is only fair to give credit where it is due, which in this case is to the Wilson Administration."

"The wrecks of little human beings that become future citizens as a result of undue work and worry in youth is evident all around us, and certainly legislation that gets at the root of these evils is to be commended."

"In this progressive age, where prevention rather than cure is the keynote, it must be conceded that preventive laws enacted are worthy of commendation, regardless of political parties."

"Hundreds of cases come to my attention of wee ones who are undernourished and overworked, and personally I feel keenly the suffering that must be prevalent among them. In various parts of the country greedy corporations have grown rich at the expense of our little children, who have been allowed to work endless hours at some tedious occupation that has broken their youthful lives at a time when they should have been playing."

"Another piece of legislation passed in the recent Democratic Congress is that of Rural Credits. By this act the initial move has been made in the Government getting behind the farmer, which, after all, is the first step in reducing the high cost of living. Public approval is certainly due the Wilson Administration for this."

"The old countries have been far ahead of us in this connection. The farmer has been the backbone of the fighting countries because of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

WIFE OF EDITOR WHO FAVORS WILSON AND CHILD WELFARE

Editor's Wife Credits Him With
Rural Loans and Child
Labor Acts.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

"If I had the vote I would vote for Mr. Wilson." These are the words of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

We were talking about the widows' pensions and similar legislation that alleviates the growing problems of distress among human beings.

The great, fine, personal work done by Mrs. Hearst in the widows' pension movement is too well known for comment here. Suffice it to say that she was one of the women named by a special motion of the Legislature as responsible for the passage of the bill.

"I believe the Child Labor Law is one of the most excellent measures enacted in years," said Mrs. Hearst, who is the mother of five children.

"To keep little children from being overburdened with labor at a time when they are growing and their strength must be conserved, I believe, is a great step forward in our civilization. And although this agitation had been continued for years, it is only fair to give credit where it is due, which in this case is to the Wilson Administration."

"The wrecks of little human beings that become future citizens as a result of undue work and worry in youth is evident all around us, and certainly legislation that gets at the root of these evils is to be commended."

"In this progressive age, where prevention rather than cure is the keynote, it must be conceded that preventive laws enacted are worthy of commendation, regardless of political parties."

"Hundreds of cases come to my attention of wee ones who are undernourished and overworked, and personally I feel keenly the suffering that must be prevalent among them. In various parts of the country greedy corporations have grown rich at the expense of our little children, who have been allowed to work endless hours at some tedious occupation that has broken their youthful lives at a time when they should have been playing."

"Another piece of legislation passed in the recent Democratic Congress is that of Rural Credits. By this act the initial move has been made in the Government getting behind the farmer, which, after all, is the first step in reducing the high cost of living. Public approval is certainly due the Wilson Administration for this."

"The old countries have been far ahead of us in this connection. The farmer has been the backbone of the fighting countries because of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

ONLY ONE MAN IS SAVED AS CREWS AND PASSENGERS OF TWO STEAMSHIPS PERISH

The Connemara, One of the Lost Vessels, Was Bound From Greenore, County Louth, to Holyhead, Wales—Retriever, Other Sunken Ship, Inward Bound.

The Connemara carried fifty-two passengers, including forty from Newry, thirty-four miles southeast of Belfast. The Connemara's crew numbered thirty. The Retriever had a crew of thirteen men. Cattle from the cargo of the Connemara have swum ashore on the Irish coast, many miles from the scene of the collision, to-day.

HURRICANE RAGED AS THE STEAMSHIPS CRASHED

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The collision last night off the Irish coast in the Irish Sea between the steamships Connemara and Retriever, in which both vessels were sunk in a storm, resulted it is now believed in the loss of a little over one hundred lives, instead of three hundred as was first reported. Only one survivor has been accounted for.

The Connemara carried fifty-two passengers, including forty from Newry, thirty-four miles southeast of Belfast. The Connemara's crew numbered thirty. The Retriever had a crew of thirteen men. Cattle from the cargo of the Connemara have swum ashore on the Irish coast, many miles from the scene of the collision, to-day.

The Connemara of the London & Northwestern Railway, which maintains a steamship service between Holyhead, Wales, and Greenore, Ireland, eighty miles apart across the Irish Channel, was bound from Greenore to Holyhead. The Retriever, owned by the West Coast of America Telegraph Company of London, was probably bound toward Greenore.

It is believed that the Connemara was making a regular night trip across the Channel. In that event she have had on board fifty deck passengers and a crew of thirty-one when she sank.

The Connemara was of 1,100 tons gross and 272 feet long. She was built at Dumbarton in 1896 for freight and passenger traffic between Greenore and Holyhead. The Retriever was built in 1909. She was 190 feet long and of 674 tons gross.

The scene of the collision is about fifty miles due north of Dublin. Despatches say that bodies are being washed ashore to-day on the County Down coast.

One of the crew of the Retriever named Box was the rescued man. He says there was a hurricane blowing at the time of the collision and there was no time to lower the boats.

It is not probable that there were any Americans on board either of the ships that were sunk. Passengers to or from America would undoubtedly use the fast mail boats of the London and Northwestern Railway that ply between Kingstown, Ireland, and Holyhead, on the west coast of Wales.

Passengers from this country land at Queenstown, County Cork, travel by train to Kingstown and take the mail packet across the Irish Sea to Holyhead, whence fast trains over the London and Northwestern road convey them to London.

The line from Greenore to Holyhead is principally engaged in carrying live stock, freight and a limited number of deck passengers. There is no provision for cabin passengers.

Ends Life by Inhaling Gas.
Henry Turner, fifty-two years old, an investigator for the Union Railway Company, committed suicide early to-day by inhaling gas in his furnished room at No. 32 East One Hundred and Thirtieth street. He left a farewell note for his wife, who has been visiting friends in this city.

Eighth Workman Killed at the Same Point.
Michael Drunigan, forty-two years old, a stone mason who was employed in the construction work of the New York Connecting Railway, fell to-day from one of the towers at the Queens terminal of the Hell Gate bridge and was killed. He makes the eighth fatality at that point in three months.

An Interview with PRESIDENT WILSON will be printed exclusively in To-Morrow's Sunday WORLD

The President, in bold and striking phrase, gives his views on the things nearest to the heart of the American people; he discusses sharply the "great issue to be decided on Nov. 7;" he criticizes the drawing of distinctions between groups and classes, and indicates his great trust in the American people. There are but a few of the points in the exclusive interview with the President, which should be read by every voter.

Order To-Morrow's SUNDAY WORLD from
your newsdealer in advance. Edition limited.

RACING
RESULTS ON PAGE 2.
ENTRIES ON SPORTING PAGE.